# ONE WORLD! ONE SCRIPT!
# WONDERFUL! ISN'T IT?!

# BHARATHI!

# THE COMMON SCRIPT!

INVENTED BY

AND

FONT CREATED BY:

## TK RAMCHAND

'ಭಾರತಿ' ಲಿಪಿಗೆ ಪೇಟೆಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕೃತಿಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಬಹುದು. ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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# A FEW WORDS PLEASE!



ONE WORLD! ONE SCRIPT! does not mean, discard all scripts now used and instead use this new script. It just means that, 'HERE IS A NEW SCRIPT THAT CAN ACCOMMODATE ANY PHONEMES OF ANY LANGUAGE!'

If there is an assertion raised that the format of BHARATHI 1994 is entirely different, is excelling, from all the scripts ever born in the world till date, there is no place even for an iota of exaggeration! Though it was first invented as common script for all Indian Languages; because of its tremendous possibilities such as its flexibility to accommodate any spoken sound in any language all around the world, it is found to possess the potential enough to transform itself into an International Language Script!!

The Bharathi has the advantage of representing the phonemes of all the languages. Any desired-vocal-sound-representing-letter can be formed by adding the symbol ‡ to the consonants. Already, the last five letters shown in the table of consonants are made from the corresponding consonants having near-sound-similarity! There are 45 consonants left, which too can be transformed into new letters, if necessary. World languages can choose them according to their needs. If there are new vowel sounds, to represent them, new letters too can be formed, by adding ‡ or ‡ to the body of the vowels. Even combination of the diacritics may be adopted, if needed. Because of the peculiarity, speciality, viability, multiplicity, beauty and the possibility of forming a letter to represent any spoken-sound, all over the world, in these ways, it can even be used as a common script for all world languages for transliteration!

Even if some new phonemes are developed in future, The Script System of Bharathi is capable enough to accommodate them also.

**Any language without a script, anywhere in the world, can adopt this Script and Font, free!**

Ramchand

## For full details & free Font, visit:

## bharathibyramchand.wordpress.com

# A COMMON SCRIPT

# FOR ALL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD!

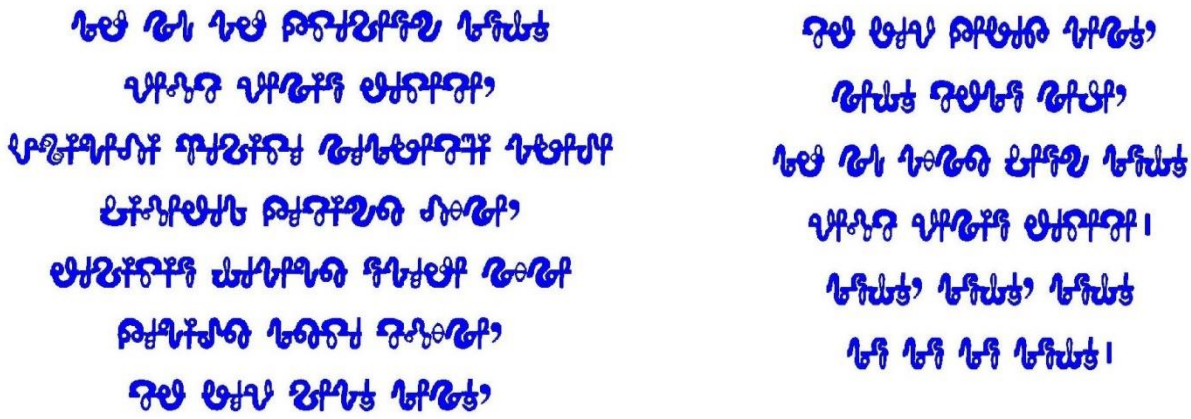
**If there is an assertion raised that the format of BHARATHI 1994 is entirely different, is excelling, from all the scripts ever born in the world till date, there is no place even for an iota of exaggeration! Though it was first invented as common script for all Indian Languages; because of its tremendous possibilities such as its flexibility to accommodate any spoken sound in any language all around the world, it is found to possess the potential enough to transform itself into an International Language Script!!**

1. **BHARATHI 1994** is the only script in the word, having the composition of hooks at left and right sides of their hips, in order to join one another, letters and symbols (diacritics) in words!
2. If ever, a script came into existence in the world, in which all the letters of words could be written from beginning to end continuously without even a little break, it is none other than **BHARATHI 1994**!
3. There is only a single one script in this world, in which the numerals are not to be learnt separately. It is **BHARATHI 1994**! In the world, which script, expect **BHARATHI 1994**, do have the property of turning into numerals, the symbols (diacritics) that are used for giving vowel sound effects to letters when they stand alone, taking themselves the place of numerals?!
4. As a script without any compound letter at all, **BHARATHI 1994** stands separate! All compound letters are formed in **BHARATHI 1994**!
5. **BHARATHI 1994** is the only script today in the world, having separate, separate letters for the greatest number of sounds pronounced, other than compound letters! It has already letters for 68 vocal sounds. Any number of letters according to the need can be formed in **BHARATHI 1994**!
6. **BHARATHI 1994** is the one script that exists in the world, which in its infancy state itself, a Font came into being! (The first and probably the last script, for which a Font is created by the inventor of the script itself!)
7. It is doubtless that **BHARATHI 1994** occupies the first place among the very rare elegant scripts, without including a single letter having a dot or line, above or below, left or right!
8. In preference to other language scripts, it is the peculiarity of **BHARATHI 1994**, that not even for a single letter, no fleck or streak (diacritics), is to be put in, before it!
9. For **BHARATHI 1994**, in order to double letters, there is no necessity to rely upon the method used for creating compound letters! It is made possible by using a special diacritic!

10. It is really a point to be mentioned preferentially, that not even a single letter of **BHARATHI 1994**, do have portions projecting upwards or downwards from the normal level!
11. There is not even an iota of doubt for the fact, that for all reasons, it is a praise-worthy thing, all letters of the script **BHARATHI 1994** are of the same height!
12. The written script folk of **BHATATHI 1994** really prepare a banquet that gives cooling effect to the eyes!



**"JANA GANA MANA....." the Indian National Anthem, in BHARATHI 1994 script!**



**Download Font Free From The Site:**

**bharathibyramchand.wordpress.com**

**Besides the scripts they use, everyone can learn BHARATHI 1994 as a hobby! Requesting them, that they should also do so, send this article, to relatives and friends! Let sending messages to all of them, be typed in the script of BHARATHI 1994! Let the process happen to continue like a chain!**

**For getting letter in BHARATHI script, representing a voice like that:**

as **'a'** in 'at', type lower case '**a**' and '**s**' on the keyboard.
as **'a'** in 'art', type lower case '**a**' and '**0**' the numeral on the keyboard.
as **'i'** in 'it', type lower case '**a**' and '**1**' the numeral on the keyboard.
as **'ou'** in 'out', type lower case '**a**' and '**=**' symbol on the keyboard.
as **'um'** in 'umbrella', type lower case '**a**' and '**d**' on the keyboard.

Given below, this first symbol is the body of the vowels. It has no sound attributed to it. The rest are the diacritics (for convenience called TAILS) that transforms the body into the particular vowel, giving it sound as given beneath the diacritics.

**Body A AA E EE U UU EERO YEA YEAA AY O OO OW AM A:**

**(The continuity of the arrangement of English letters, numerals and puctuation marks on the keyboard, is as far as possible followed in allotting the key to the alphabet of BHARATHI!)**

**BHARATHI IS A SCRIPT WITH WHICH ANY WORLD LANGUAGE CAN BE WRITTEN ACCORDING TO THE SOUND, THE SPOKEN VOICE PRODUCE!**

| BHARATHI letter | Keys to be pressed to get BHARATHI the letter | Which vocal sound the letter represents: |
|---|---|---|
| | as | **(A)** as **'a'** in 'at' |
| | a0 | **(AA)** as **'a'** in 'art' |
|  | a1 | **(E)** as **'i'** in 'it' |
|  | a2 | **(EE)** as **'ea'** in 'eat' |
| | a3 | **(U)** as **'o'** in 'to' |
| | a4 | **(UU)** as **'oo'** in 'too' |
| | a5 | **(EERO)** as **'ero'** in 'zero' |
| | a6 | **(YEA)** as **'e'** in 'enter' |
|  | a7 | **(YEAA)** as **'a'** in 'agent' |
|  | a8 | **(AY)** as **'i'** in 'idea' |
| | a9 | **(O)** as **'o'** in 'omit' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ಒಕ್ಕ | a- | **(OO)** as **'o'** in '**o**rder' |
| ಒಕ್ಕಾ | a= | **(OW)** as **'ou'** in '**ou**t' |
| ಒಂಕ | ad | **(AM)** as **'um'** in '**um**brella' |
| ಒಃಕ | af | **(A:)** as **'u'**as in '**u**tter' |
| ಒಕ್ಕೂ | aX | **(EEROO)** as **'eroo'** |
| ಒಕ್ಕೆ | aP | **(EELO)** as **' ilo'** in **'k**ilo**'** |
| ಒಕ್ಕೊ | aZ | **(EELOO)** as **' iloo'** |

When the first vowel is followed by another letter, it is not necessary to add the tail (ಿ) to the body making the vowel. Automatically, it emerges there! ಕಿಲೊ

## Now let us have a look at the Consonants!

{[ಕ(KA), ಖ(KHA), ಗ(GA), ಘ(GHA), ಙ(NGA)] is considered as a group. Similarly, other groups too.}

**In most cases:**

When the first letter, of a group ಕ
is turned upside down, we get the next letter of the same group: ಖ
When this new letter is turned left to right, we get the next letter of the same group: ಗ
When we again turn the newly formed letter upside

down, we get the next letter of the same group:

The last letter of the group has a slight change in its structure.



(Aspirated means, the sound represented in English by the letter "h", in words such as "house".)

**For getting letter in BHARATHI script, representing a voice like that:**

as **'c'** in 'cup', type lower case 'g', on the keyboard.

as (**kha**), the same ASPIRATED as in 'MUKHAM' the Sanskrit word for 'Face', type lower case 'h' on the keyboard.

as **'bu'** in 'but', type UPPER CASE 'A', on the keyboard.

**Consonants have the first vowel 'a' already added to it!**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | g | **(KA)** as **'c'** in 'cup' (Gutteral) |
| | h | **(KHA)** as the same **(KA)** ASPIRATED as in 'MUKHAM' the Sanskrit word for 'Face' (Gutteral) |
| | j | **(GA)** as **'ga'** in 'mega' (Gutteral) |
| | k | **(GHA)** as the same **(GA)** ASPIRATED, as in 'MEGHAM' the Sanskrit word cloud' (Gutteral) |
| | l | **(NGA)** as **'ng'** in 'song'(softened without stress) (Gutteral) |
| | q | **(CHA)** as **'cha'** in 'challenge' (Palatal) |
| | w | **(CHHA)** as the same **(CHA)** ASPIRATED (Palatal) |
| | e | **(JA)** as **'j'** in 'jungle' (Palatal) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ఝ | r | **(JHA)** as the same ఙ**(JA)** ASPIRATED (Palatal) |
| ఞ | t | as **'nja'** (Palatal) |
| ఢ | y | **(TA)** as **'t'** in 'town'(Cerebral) |
| ఠ | u | **(THA)** as the same ఢ**(TA)** ASPIRATED (Cerebral) |
| ఙ | i | **(DA)** as **'d'** in 'dull' (Cerebral) |
| ఝ | o | **(DHA)** as the same ఙ**(DA)** ASPIRATED (Cerebral) |
| ఌ | p | **(NA)** as **'nn'** in 'connect' (Cerebral) |
| ౘ | z | **(THA)** as **'thu'** in 'thumb' (Dental) |
| ఘ | x | **(THHA)** as the same ౘ**(THA)** ASPIRATED (Dental) |
| ధ | c | **(DA)** as **'th'** in 'that' (Dental) |
| ౙ | v | **(DHA)** as the same ధ**(DA)** ASPIRATED (Dental) |
| ఩ | b | **(NA)** as **'na'** in 'nadi' the Sanskrit word for RIVER (Dental) |
| ఫ | n | **(PA)** as **'pu'** in 'punch' (Labial) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | m | **(PHA)** as the same **(PA)** ASPIRATED (Labial) |
| | A | **(BA)** as **'bu'** in '**bu**t' (Labial) |
| | S | **(BHA)** as '**BHA'** in the name of the book "**BHA**GAVATH GEETHA' in Sanskrit (Labial) |
| | D | **(MA)** as **'mu'** in '**mu**d' (Labial) |
| | F | **(YA)** as **'ye'** in '**ye**t' (Semi-Vowel) |
| | G | **(RA)** as **'ra'** in 'pa**ra**pet' (Semi-Vowel) |
| | H | **(LA)** as **'la'** in 'pa**la**nquin' (Semi-Vowel) |
| | J | **(VA)** as 'wo' in '**wo**nder' (Semi-Vowel) |
| | K | **(SA)** as 'SA' in the name '**SA**KUNTALA' in Sanskrit. (Silibant) |
| | L | **(SHA)** as 'shu' in '**shu**t': (Silibant) |
| | Q | **(SA)** as 'su' in '**su**pper' (Silibant) |
| | W | **(HA)** as 'hu' in '**hu**t' (Aspirate) |
| | E | **(LA)** as 'lla' in 'co**lla**r' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ഴ | R | as **'zha'** in **Pu'zha',** Malayalam for RIVER(International Phonetic Alphabet ' A 152)'. (Pronounce with rolled up tongue.) |
| റ | T | **(RA)** as **'RA'** in A**RA**BI or **'ru'** in **'ru'**n |
| ന | Y | **(NA)** as **'nu'** in '**nu**t': (True Dental) |
| ട | U | **(TA)** as '**Ta**' as in 'Ta-**ta**' |
| ഫ | I | **(FA)** as '**f**' as in '**f**un' |
| സ | O | as '**z**' as in '**z**oo' |
| ഺ | N | as 'huum' |
| ഩ | M | as ' aung' |
| ൻ | p[ | **(IN:)** as '**n**' in fu**n**' |
| ൽ | H[ | **(IL)** as '**ill**' in '**ill**' |
| ർ | T[ | **(IR)** as '**r**' in ca**r**' |
| ൺ | Y[ | **(IN)** as '**in**' in '**in**' |
| ൾ | E[ | **(IL)** as '**ll**' in fu**ll**' |

Gutteral:
ka kha ga gha ṅa

Palatal:
ca cha ja jha ña

Cerebral:
ṭa ṭha ḍa ḍha ṇa

Dental:
ta tha da dha na

Labial:
pa pha ba bha ma

Semi-Vowel:
ya ra la va

Silibant:
śa ṣa sa

Aspirate:
ha

Any desired-vocal-sound-representing-letter can be formed by adding the symbol to the consonants. Already, the last five letters shown in the table of consonants are made from the corresponding consonants having near-sound-similarity! There are 45 consonants left, which too can be transformed into new letters, if necessary. World languages can choose them according to their needs. If there are new vowel sounds, to represent them, new letters too can be formed, by adding  or  to the body of the vowels. Even combination of the diacritics may be adopted, if needed. Because of the peculiarity, speciality, viability, multiplicity, beauty and the possibility of forming a letter to represent any spoken-sound, all over the world, in these ways, it can even be used as a common script for all world languages!

**ADDING VOWELS TO CONSONANTS**

Already, the consonants are having the first vowel **'A'** attached to it. From, **'AA'** onwards, to get the consonants having the other vowels attached to it, we have to add the same symbols with which we made the vowels, by adding them to the Body of vowels. When we add the symbol, the consonant will fist shed its **'A'**-vowel-effect and then accept the new role as shown here.
**Similarly all other consonants too may be transformed.**



## MAKING COMPOUND LETTERS

There are no compound letters in **BHARATHI!** All compound letters are formed.

| KA | KAA | KI | KII | KU | KUU | KERO | KE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **KEE** | **KAI** | **KO** | **KOO** | **KOW** | **KA:M** | **KA:** | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | |

It was earlier mentioned that the consonants have the first vowel **(A)** already added to it. To get a compound letter, first we have to shed the vowel-effect of the first letter, by adding this compound letter formation symbol. For example, when this  symbol is added to the letter  **(KA)**, it sheds its vowel effect **(A)** and becomes  **(KE:).** Now, for example, let us add  **(THA)** as the next letter, it becomes the compound letter  **(KTHA).** Similarly any compound letter can be formed.

## DOUBLING A CONSONANT LETTER

For doubling a letter we need not do as we make compound letters. Just by adding the symbol for doubling, we get it easily! For example to double the letter  **(NJA),** the doubling effect can be obtained by just adding this  symbol to it. Then it becomes the double letter  **(NJNJA).**

**[**By the way, remember, that letters of words ending with vowel-less sound, also may be made like this  **(BOOK).** It was mentioned before the beginning of consonants, that the consonants are already having the first vowel **(A)** attached it. This is  **(BA),** when this  symbol is added to it, it becomes  **(BU).** This is  **(KA).** When this  symbol is added to it, it becomes  **(KKA).** When they are

added they become ಬುಕ್ಕ(**BUKKA).** But the end letter should not have vowel effect. So to shed the vowel effect add this ್ symbol to it and make it ಬುಕ್ಕ್(**BOOK). ]** It may seem a bit cumbersome, but the action is easy and soon becomes involuntary!



## NUMERALS

These selected diacritics turn numerals when they themselves stand alone

| ೦ | ೧ | ೨ | ೩ | ೪ | ೫ | ೬ | ೭ | ೮ | ೯ | ೧೦೦೦ | ೧೦,೦೦೦ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1000 | 10,000 |

The numerals on the keyboard give numerals in **BHARATHI** too. Numerals remain numerals as long as they themselves standalone, but when they in combination stand with body of vowels, and consonants, they give the corresponding letters.

No numerical value is given to ಂ ಃ ಁ ್ ಼ ಽ ೱ these diacritics.

## DATES CAN BE WRITTEN LIKE THIS:

| ೧೫ । ೦೮ । ೧೯೪೭ | ೨೬ । ೦೧ । ೧೯೫೦ | ೧೫ । ೦೯ । ೧೯೩೧ |
|---|---|---|
| 15 . 08 . 1947 | 26 . 01 . 1950 | 15 . 09 . 1931 |

## NUMBERS CAN BE WRITTEN LIKE THIS:

೧,೩೮,೦೦೪,೩೮೫

**1,380,004,385**

## PUNCTUATION MARKS etc.

| SYMBOL ON KEYBOARD | SYMBOL GOT IN BHARATHI | SYMBOL ON KEYBOARD | SYMBOL GOT IN BHARATHI | SYMBOL ON KEYBOARD | SYMBOL GOT IN BHARATHI | SYMBOL ON KEYBOARD | SYMBOL GOT IN BHARATHI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | ಱ | ? | ? | : | : | # | ₹ |
| \ | ಽ | ! | ! | · | । | $ | $ |
| / | ೃ | ( | ( | ^ | ॰ | + | + |
| [ | ೱ | ) | ) | ; | ; | V | – |
| % | % | C | = | < | ಀ | ] | SMALL SPACE |
| \| | - | , COMMA | ’ COMMA | > | ’ | * | × |

ramchandtk@gmail.com

**a.**

**No Monophthongs**

**Only symbols for making vowels are independent**

| Vowels are made by adding BODY and TAIL | Short | | | Long | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vowels not independent. They are formed. | Independent vowel sign | Dependent Example | Vowels not independent. They are formed. | Independent vowel sign | Dependent Example |
| A | A | | PA | AA | | PAA |
| I | I | | PI | II | | PII |
| U | U | | PU | UU |  | PUU |
| *VOCOLIC* R | R | | PR | RR |  | PRR |
| *VOCALIC* L | L |  | PL | LL |  | PLL |
| E | E | | PE | EE | | PEE |
| O | O |  | PO | OO | | POO |

## b. Diphthongs

| Diphthongs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Independent but formed | Vowel sign Independent | Dependent Example |
| AI | AI | | PAI |
| AU | AU | | PAU |

## c. Anusvaram

| *Anusvaram* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AM | AM | | PAM |

## d. Visargam

| *Visargam* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AH | AH | | PAH |

## e. Consonants have the first letter 'A' already attached to it.

### Varga consonants

| | Voiceless | | Voiced | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unaspirated | Aspirated | Unaspirated | Aspirated | Nasal |
| Velar | KA | KHA | GA | GHA | NGA |
| Postalveolar or Alveolo-palatal | CA | CHA | JA | JHA | NYA |
| Retroflex | TTA | TTHA | DDA | DDHA | NNA |
| Dental | TA | THA | DA | DHA | NA |
| Labial | PA | PHA | BA | BHA | MA |

## f. Other consonants

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YA | RA | LA | VA |
| SHA | SSA | SA | HA |
| LLA | LLLA | RRA | NNNA | TTTA |
| FA | ZA | huum | aung | and (used as diacritics too) |

## g. Chillu letters

| Letter | Unicode name | Base |
|---|---|---|
| | CHILLU NN | NNA |
| | CHILLU N | NNNA |
| | CHILLU RR | RRA |
| | CHILLU L | LA |
| | CHILLU LL | LLA |

CHILLU letters are not independent. They are formed from the consonant letters that do have spoken sound similarity, using the diacritic meant for that purpose.

**Special diacritics**

**Six special diacritics of BHARATHI are proposed for encoding:**

All of these do have multiple roles as and when the situation demands in each language.

This symbol is used to make compound consonant letters as previously explained. It is used to silence vowel sounds. It can be used to create new vowel, by adding it to the BODY of vowels.

This symbol is used to double a consonant letter as previously shown. It can be used to create a new vowel letter, by adding it to the BODY of vowels.

This symbol is used in creating new consonant letters as previously shown. This can be used to create a new vowel too, by adding it to the BODY of vowels.

This symbol can be used to create more consonant letters by adding to the selected consonant letters, if the language requires. It can also be used to create a new vowel letter if necessary, by adding it to the BODY of the vowels.

This can be used to create consonant letters. It can be used to create a vowel sound by adding it the BODY of vowels. It can even stand alone as a consonant if it is not already used as a diacritic in the language.

This can be used to create consonant letters. It can be used to create a vowel sound by adding it the BODY of vowels. It can even stand alone as a consonant if it is not already used as a diacritic in the language.

These diacritics may be entrusted with any new duty too if necessary.

**Guide to write BHARATHI letters**

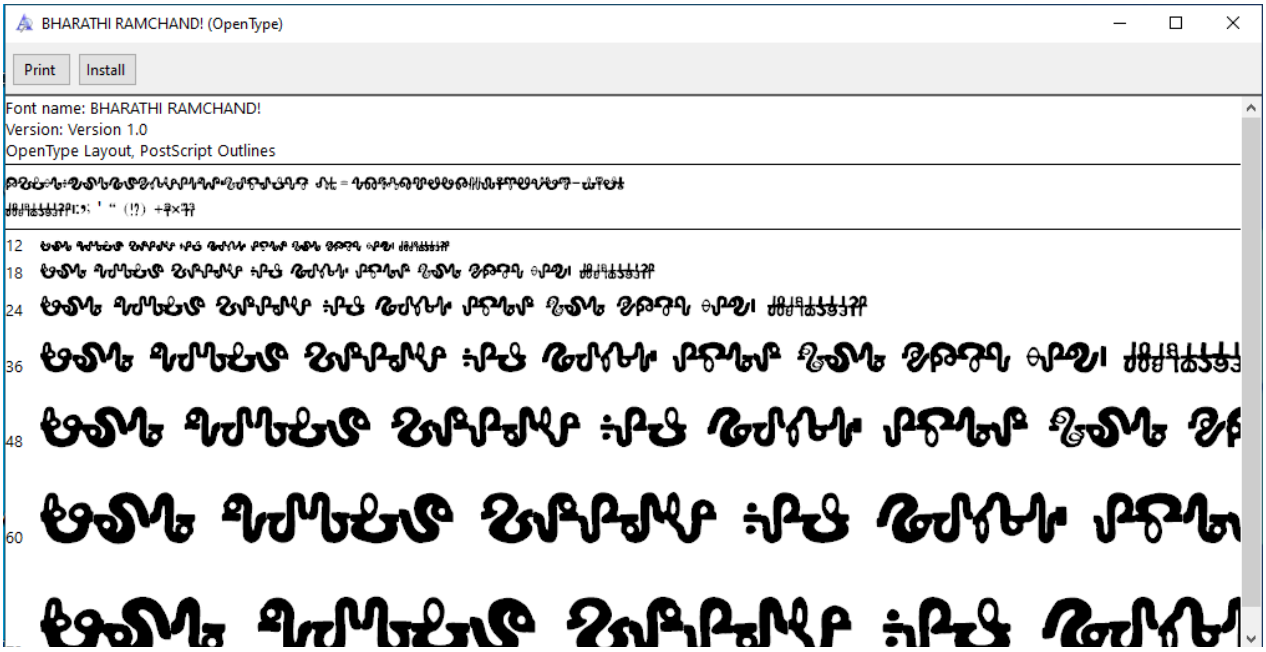
BHARATHI letters are written from left to right. The arrow marks inside the letters will guide how to write the letters.

HOW TO WRITE
THE LETTERS OF
BHARATHI
BHARATHI
compounding
doubling
sree
stha
icha
itta

BHARATHI

## BHARATHI FONT






**BHARATHI Font for Windows and Mac can be got from:** ramchandtk@gmail.com
**BHARATHI Font for Windows can be downloaded from:** bharathibyramchand.wordpress.com

**Jest a look at how BHARATHI appears in a document**

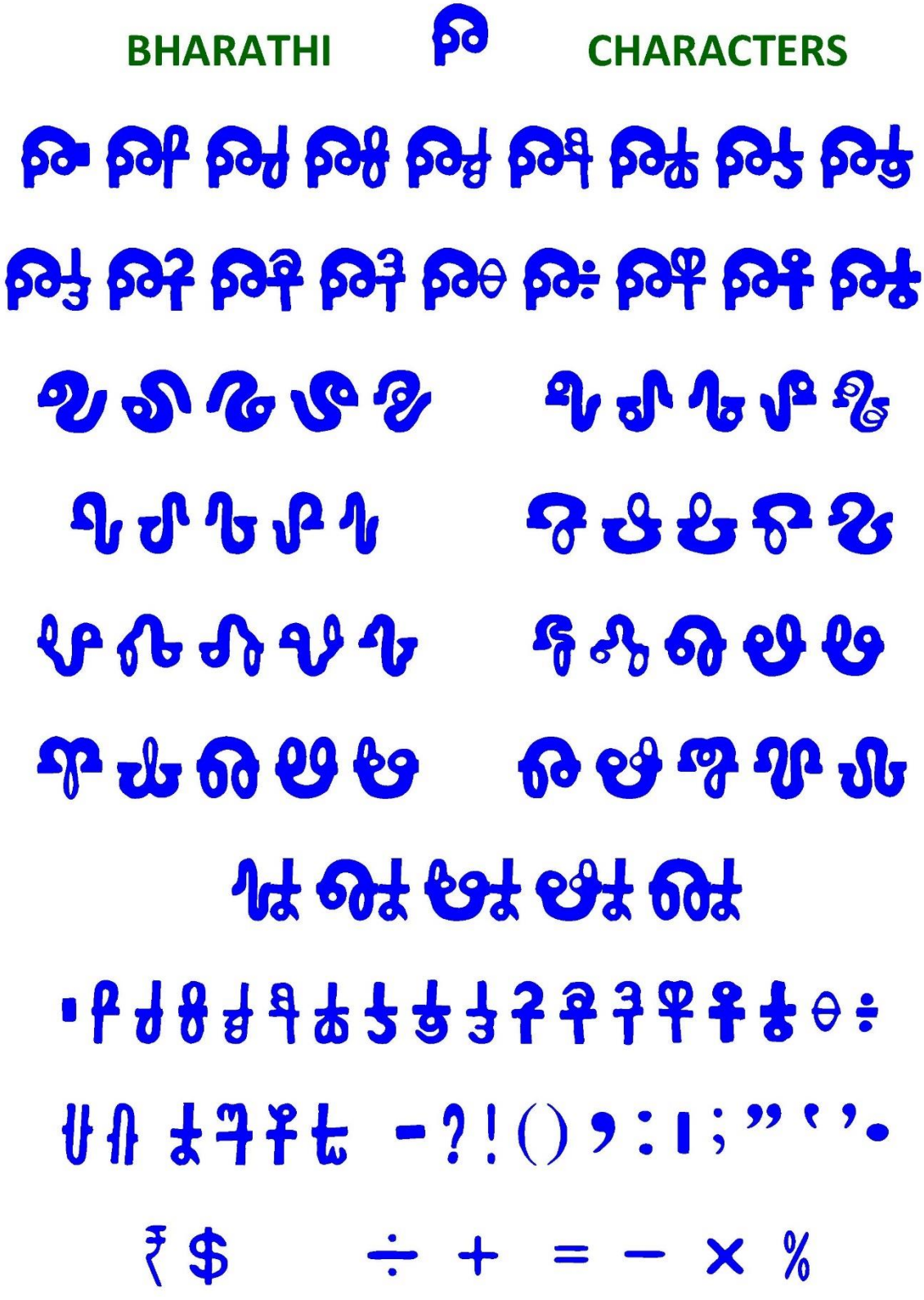
The written-whole is having a coherent effect. They really present a visual treat in pleasing the eyes. They do not appear as a group of harmony-less elements of diversity strange, haphazardly distributed in space!

**'BHARATHI' was invented in 1994 by TK Ramchand, when there was a call from the upper echelons, for a common script, for all Indian languages.**

**Transliteration of the above English sentence is given below in BHARATHI script.**

'BHARATHI' was invented in 1994 by TK Ramchand, when there was a call from the upper echelons, for a common script, for all Indian languages.

# BHARATHI CHARACTERS



# KEYBOARD AND ITS RELATION TO BHARATHI SCRIPT



Learning typing BHARATHI script is very easy! Unlike other scripts BHARATHI script follows the continuity of the letters on the keyboard. Anyone who learnt typing, attending an institute or with the help of a self-instructor book, know a s d f g h…….is the continuity adopted. BHARATHI follows the same continuity as far as possible.

'a' gives the BODY ಕ್ of all Vowels. To make it the first Vowel **A**, press the key's' that immediately follows, making it 'as' ಅ. To get the next letter **AA** type 'a' and zero 'a0' ಆ. This continuity process continues for all the selected digits. Then slight changes. See - = d f P Z X. With 'f' ÷ the Vowels finished, the Consonants start at 'g' that gives the first Consonant latter **KA** ಕ. With 'l' ಲ the first group finishes the alphabets on that row. So, starts the next consonant letter **CA** at 'q' ಖ and continues till it reaches 'p' ಘ with which the alphabets on that row ends. Therefore, the next Consonant letter **TA** starts at 'z' ಠ and continues till 'm' **PHA** ಫ and stops as all the alphabets on that row, without shifting the key finishes. So we go to the shifted keyboard.

**BA** starts at 'A' ಭ and continues till 'L' ಬ. Then starts at 'Q' ಪ and continues the row till it reaches 'O' ಮ when the consonants end. The green letters show UNICIDE names.
Without shift, the digits on the keyboard give digits in BHARATHI too.
For key particulars of punctuation marks and other symbols see the chart for that. Many give the same in BHARATHI also. The system fallowed is DEVANAGARI phonetic system.
Once the trick ferreted out, the learner turns mistress or master of BHARATHI script!

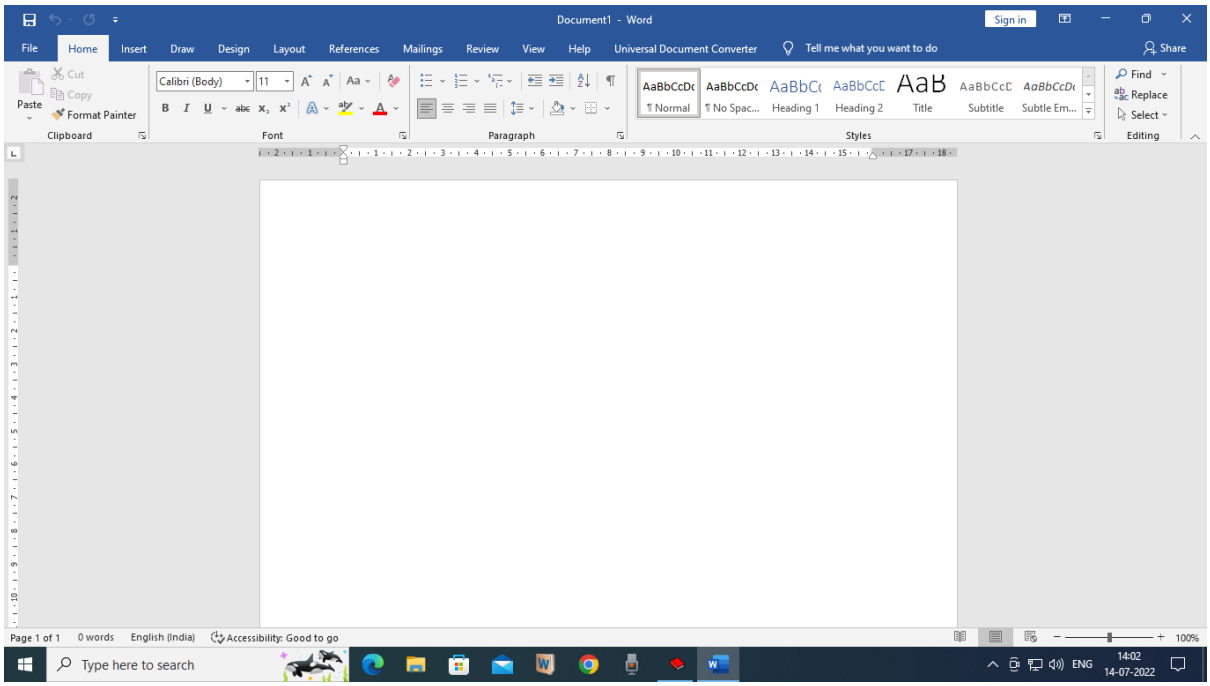
**Once you have learnt the letters and diacritics you can avoid the keyboard and type directly with the mouse!**

# HERE IT IS, HOW TO DO IT!

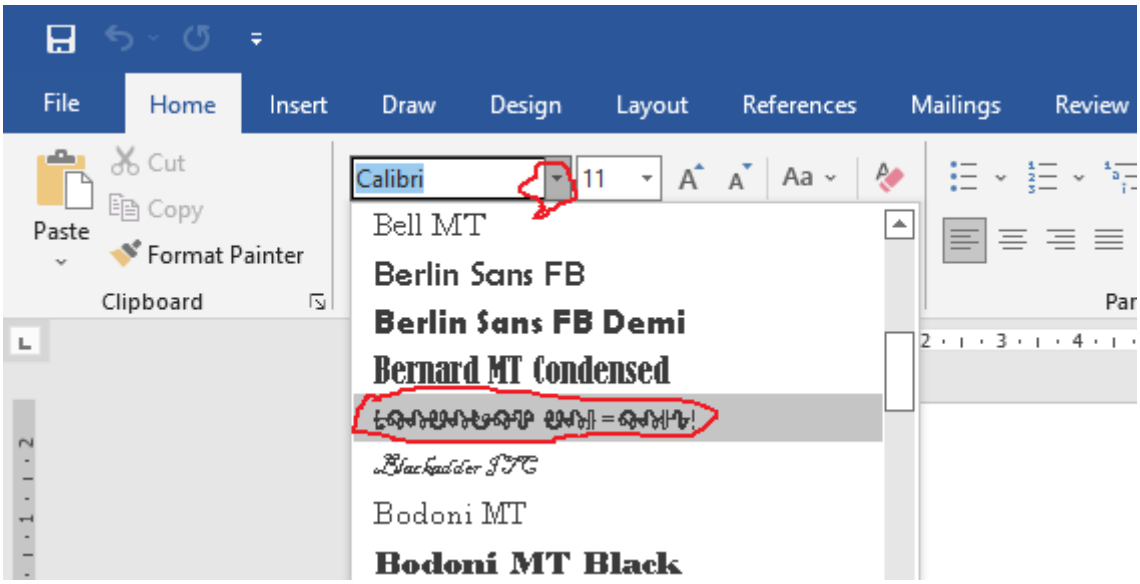


**(It is assumed that BHARATHI Font is already installed on the computer.)**

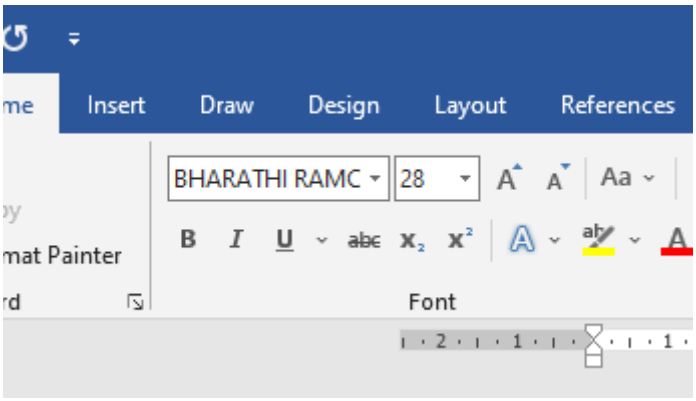
1. Open WORDS on the computer.



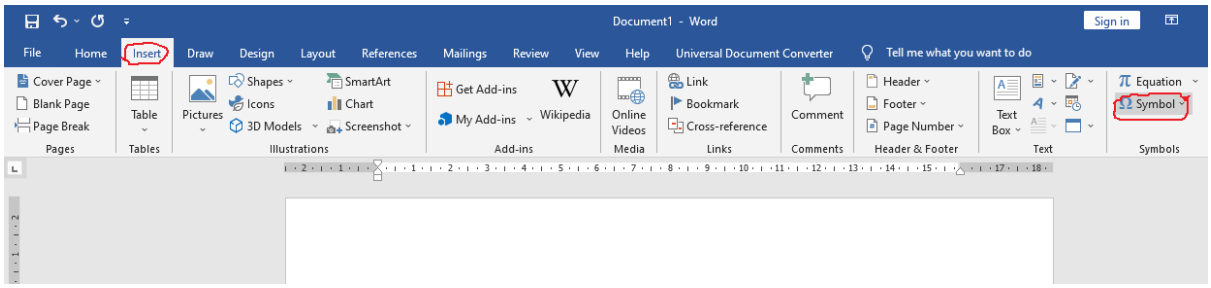

2. Click the arrow shown. A window will open giving the names of all the Fonts installed. Select BHARATHI and click it!



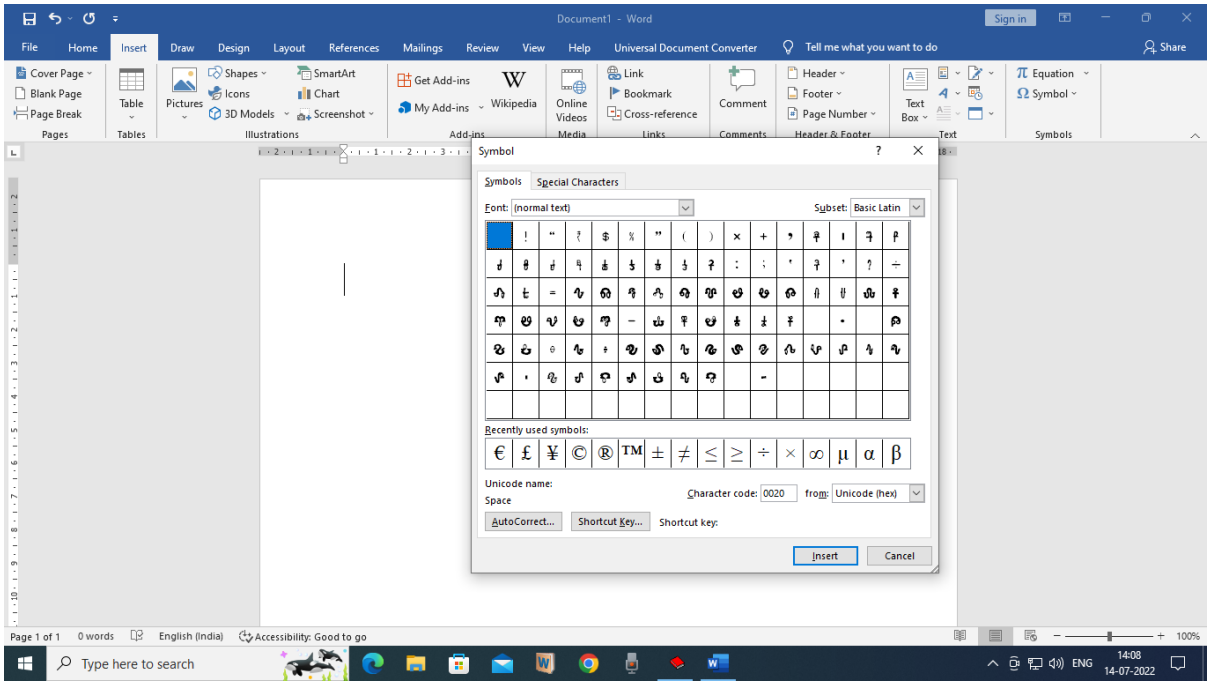
3. The name of the Font BHARATHI RAMC…. will appear. Select the size you want.



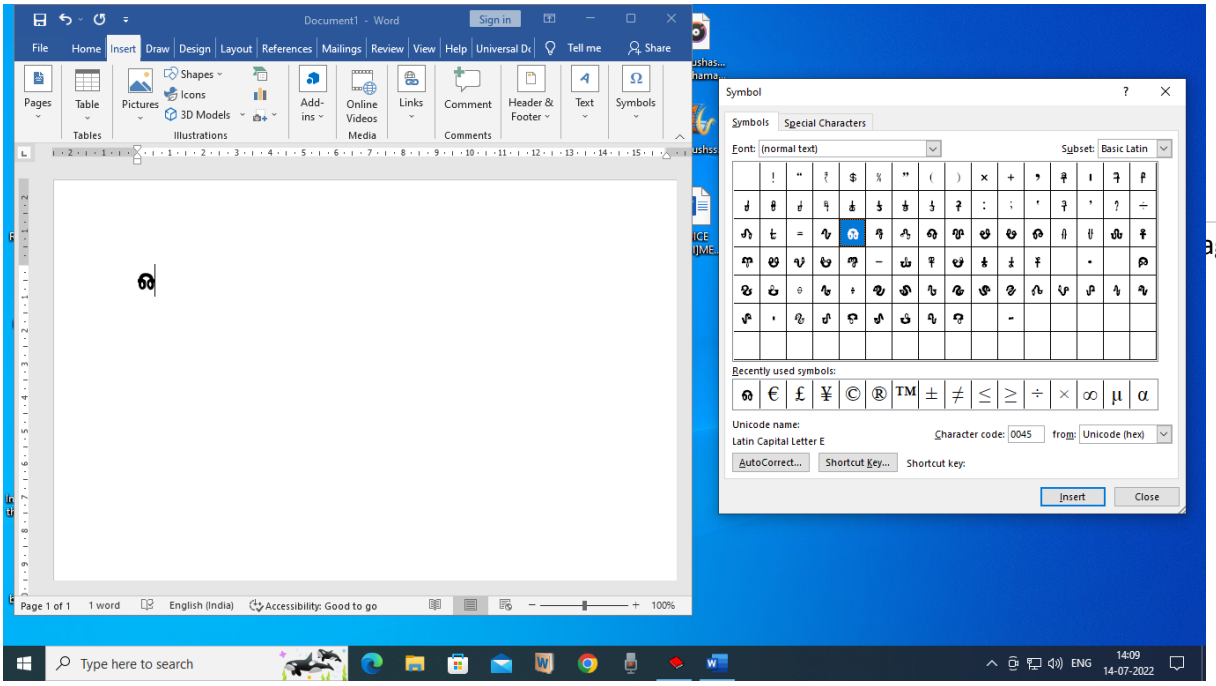

4. Click ‘Insert’ and then the arrow at ‘Symbols’. A window will open. Click on ‘More symbols”



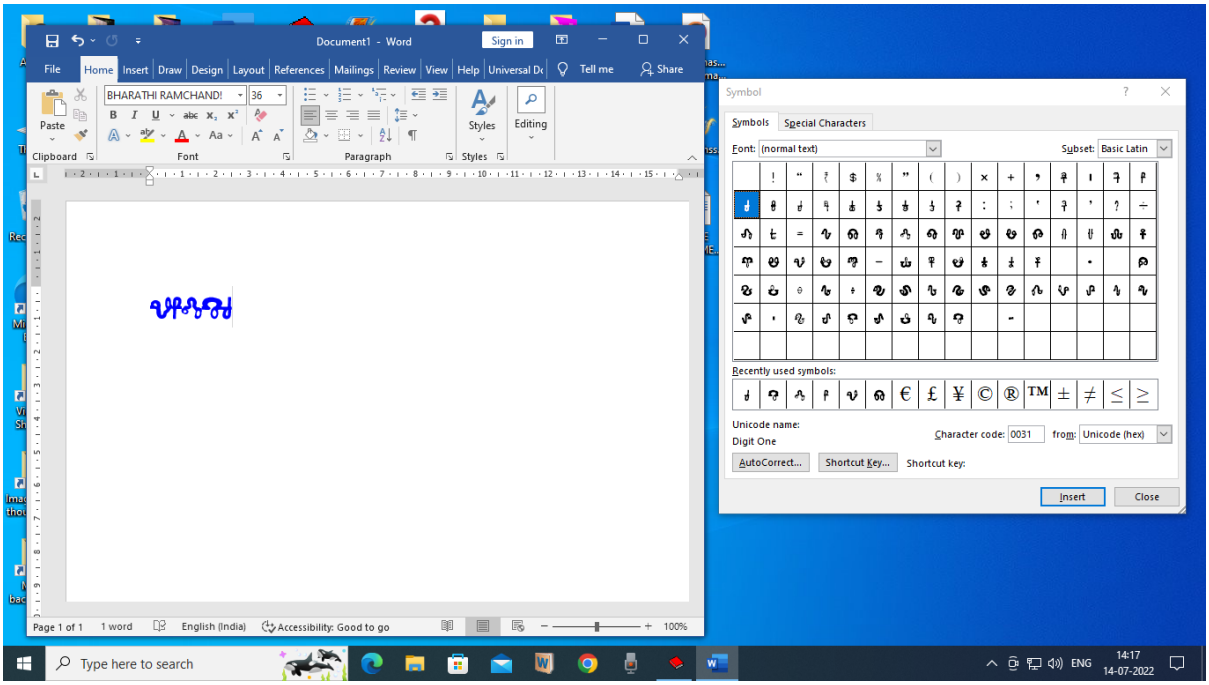

5. BHARATHI will appear as symbols!




6. Adjust to your convenience. Double click on the letter, diacritic or punctuation mark you want. It will appear in your document!



7. Continue double clicking on what you want. You can even get space by double clicking on selected empty squares.



The first empty square, if double clicked will give you space!
The second empty square will give you the ideal space required between words. The third empty square will give too much space if required. The fourth empty square will give space a little more than the ideal one.

{Excuse me! The Font is not made on: Letters, Diacritics and Punctuation marks, drawn to scale. They are made from freehand drawings.}

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